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accepted in principle, including the motion of Senor Marcoartu in favor of the freedom and the neutrality of all Isthmuses and Straits, that of Signor Moneta in favor of the institution of a permanent International Congress, and that of Signor Carpi advocating the promotion amongst the members of all labor societies of the movement in favor of Peace and Arbitration.

M. Pleva made a speech in favor of respecting the rights of nationalities. Dr. Clark, M. P., objected to this theory, and declared that England would never allow the Irish question to be brought forward for discussion by foreigners.

At its final meeting the Congress adopted a resolution to the European Governments to submit their differences to arbitration, and decided that the next Congress should be held at Berne.

Hearty votes of thanks were passed, to the Italian Government and people, and to the Roman civic authorities for their splendid hospitality and cordial welcome, also to the President and officers of the Congress.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a much applauded speech from Signor Bonghi, who declared that "the future of mankind belongs to the Pacific Idea."

EXCURSION TO NAPLES.

After the Congress the members were conveyed to Naples and back, and entertained in various ways, at the expense of the Italian Government and the local authorities.

RESPONSE FOR AMERICA.

At the opening of the Universal World's Congress at Rome, November 11, after an address of welcome from President Bonghi of Rome and responses from Austria, England, France, Switzerland and other countries, the committee requested Rev. R. B. Howard to respond for America, which he did in a five minutes address, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

Our country is more remote from this spot than any represented here to-day, but is not out of touch with mankind and with the objects for which we meet. We touch the entire world in this that the people of every nation go to make up our citizens. I was glad to go to Paris in 1889 and express our fellowship for republican France, bound to America by many endearing ties, especially those of a common science and a common liberty. I was rejoiced to go to London in 1890 and express to the people who speak our mother tongue, the abiding affection of their kin across the sea. If possible, I am more glad to come to Rome, the capital of Italy, united, free, and here among associations, classical and ecclesiastical, which my countrymen share with you, and which make this country a university of art, a teacher of beauty, and to assure you of the good-will of our people. One of the last things I witnessed in our city of Boston, and which I was glad to witness, was a parade in honor of your great, kind Victor Emmanuel.

I can assure you from the heart that for King Humbert, the government and people of Italy I desire nothing more than that there should be, as between the government and people of the United States of America, everlasting peace.

THE HIGHER FAITH.

O God! the path of grief has been
My way of guidance unto thee;
And still, though clouds that shut me in
I follow, though I cannot see.

Or tears or sunshine, as thou wilt,
Or joy, or pain, or ease or strife,
So be it; to thy purpose built,
Diviner uses mold my life.

—James Buckham.

LETTER FROM ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

BOSTON, Mass., U. S. A., Oct. 22, 1891.

TO SIGNOR BONGHI, *Deputé President Universal Peace Congress, Rome:*

DEAR AND HONORED SIR — The American Peace Society desires to send to you as the presiding officer of the Peace Congress, soon to convene at Rome, and also to the Congress, its most sincere greetings.

I regret deeply that I am not able to be present at the Congress and that others of our members who are deeply interested in the great cause which you meet to promote will not be able to be with you; but I feel sure that our Society will be ably represented by our Secretary, Rev. R. B. Howard, one of the most honored workers in the cause of peace and arbitration in America, and also by the Hon. William W. Story, well known to you all in Rome for so many years. I know they will express to the Congress the profound feelings of respect and admiration for Italy and Italians, which are cherished in the United States; and our most earnest wish that relations of amity may be established between these two countries already attached to each other by so many ties.

May the Congress at Rome succeed in extending more widely the principle of arbitration, to which the United States has given official approval in compliances with resolves of the National Congress and the enlightened sentiment of our people. We shall welcome the representation of Italy at the International Exposition of 1893, at Chicago; and believe that the arts of Italy need only to be seen in our country to command admiration and to largely increase the relations of friendly commerce, which surely extend the feelings of human brotherhood.

Accept, my dear sir, the assurance of my own profound respect for yourself and the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
President of the American Peace Society.

AN OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

The indifference of soldiers' children to peace is greater than that of their fathers. The children born during and immediately subsequent to our civil war bear hereditary war marks. It may be said of each as Cowper said of the childhood of the British nation:

Thou wast born amidst the din of arms,
And sucked a breast that panted with alarms,
While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling chit,
Thy bones not fashioned, and thy joints not knit.

What we learned in manhood we may forget. What we inherited is always a part of us.